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Whitehall, October 24.

THIS Morning a Meſſenger arrived at the Earl of Holderneſſe's Office, with Letters from Andrew Mitchell, Eſq; His Majeſty's Miniſter to the King of Pruſſia, dated the 16th Inſtant from Dreſden, importing,

That on the 14th, at Four in the Morning, the Right Wing of the Pruſſian Army, encamped at Hoh-Kirch, was unexpectedly attacked by the Auſtrians, and put into ſome Confuſion; but that the brave Reſiſtance made by the Regiments of the Margrave Charles, and the Prince of Pruſſia, gave Time to the reſt of the Troops to get under Arms; and that, the King of Pruſſia coming in Perſon to that Part of the Army, the Enemy was repulſed. His Pruſſian Majeſty afterwards thought proper to remove his Camp from Hoh-Kirch, and retire with his Right Wing towards Budiſſin; ſo that the Poſt, it now occupies, is between Budiſſin and Weiſſenburg, with the Head Quarters at Doebruchutz.

Marſhal Keith and Prince Francis of Brunſwick were unfortunately killed in the Confuſion at the Beginning of the Action. Prince Maurice of Deſſau and Major General Geiſt are ſlightly wounded. During the whole Time, his Pruſſian Majeſty expoſed himſelf to the greateſt Dangers.

The ſame Letters bring an Account, that the Ruſſians, after having failed in a ſecond Aſſault upon the Fortreſs of Colberg, had raiſed the Siege thereof. And that General Hulſhen, who was detached from Prince Henry's Army againſt General Haddick, has taken Freyburg.

Relation from General Oberg's Army at Langwehrenhagen, upon the Frontiers of the Electorate of Hanover, October 7.

The Junction of Prince Iſenbourg's Corps with that of General Oberg, was effected at Velmar the 27th of laſt Month. The 28th and 30th the French continued making daily ſome Alterations in their Poſition, and were erecting Batteries and Redoubts upon the Kratrenberg, and at Kirchditmar, in ſuch a Manner, as to convince us that they were putting themſelves upon the defenſive, in which the Nature of the Ground was of great Advantage to them. They were ſending away their Baggage every Day; and, to give them Diſturbance, we ſent out Detachments, which got round them. The Heſſian Huſſars took ſome Soldiers and Horſes from them at Werckel; and Colonel Luckner ſhewed himſelf at the Back of their Camp at Wahlerſhauſen, and alarmed them. They remained notwithſtanding in the ſame Poſition. The Night between the 30th of September and 1ſt of October, Orders were given for turning their Left, and gaining upon them the Height of Winterſkoſten, whilſt a Body of Cavalry was to threaten their Rear by the Way of Hoff, and all the Army to be under Arms to take Advantage of that Movement. But as there was an Appearance, that the French would not have quitted their advantageous and fortified Poſts, ſo that we ſhould have been obliged to return to our Camp, whilſt they contented themſelves with waiting for us; and as a Letter had been received the ſame Night, by which it ſeemed that they were ſenſible of the Riſk of Retreating in Sight of our Army, and perſuaded that they ſhould loſe more Men by it than by a Battle: Beſides this, the Conſequences to the Town of Caſſel, and its Neighbourhood, from our taking ſuch a Step; the Advices we received at the ſame Time of the Corps that was reinforced by a Body of Saxons being actually in Motion, and the Danger of their putting us between two Fires; the Expediency likewiſe of encouraging the Retreat of the Enemy, if they really had ſuch a Deſign, and of covering a good Part of the Country of Heſſe towards the Werre; as alſo the being better enabled to receive our Proviſions by the Weſer, and by Munden: All theſe Conſiderations induced General Oberg to quit his Camp at Ober Vellmar the 3d Inſtant, which he accordingly did, at Ten in the Morning, with Drums beating, and Trumpets ſounding. The French detached a large Body of Cavalry, with all the Grenadiers of their Army, to an Eminence above Nieder Vellmar towards Caſſel. Their Light Troops ſkirmiſhed with our Hunters and Dragoons. Fiſcher's Corps followed our Rear, which had already quitted the Village of Ober Vellmar. This Body of French advanced no farther than the Tannen Waldgen, from whence they fired ſome Cannon Shot without any Effect. Our Army formed itſelf; the French continued upon the Eminence; and we then quietly took Poſſeſſion of the Camp between Hohenkirchen and Rothwurſten.

On the 4th we arrived here, and the French, to the Number, as was reported, of 5000, made a Motion towards Munden. An Accident diſappointed that Deſign, which would have greatly embarraſſed us, and perhaps have made it neceſſary to march to the Weſer, as well for Suſtenance, as to prevent the Saxon General Count de Luſace from coming upon our Flank.

The 5th General Oberg paſſed the Fulde, and got hither without the leaſt Misfortune. Yeſterday, we having reconnoitred the Enemy, they appeared to be encamped, as they are ſtill, in five different Bodies; their main Body, and the Cavalry eſpecially, being between Wehlheyden and Oberzwehren. They occupy Bettenhauſen; and we continue in the ſame Camp as before, and

and ſhall take Poſſeſſion of Kauffungen To-day. A large Detachment of our Huſſars and Hunters is ſet out to obſerve what paſſes upon the Road of Fitſlar. We have poſſeſſed ourſelves of Witſenhauſen and Gottingen. We ſhall take ſome other Precautions, but without weakning ourſelves, and ſhall wait to ſee what Prince Soubiſe will reſolve on. We have no certain Advice of the Arrival of the Count de Luſace at Arolſen, whoſe Force is ſaid to conſiſt of 22 Battalions and 24 Squadrons.

From General Oberg's Camp at Gunterſheim, October 12.

The Succour ſent by M. de Contades to the Prince de Soubiſe, encamped the 8th Inſtant under the Cannon of Caſſel, near the French Army. General Oberg, who, ever ſince the 25th paſt (viz.) from the Time he arrived near Caſſel, had been deſirous of attacking the French, but prevented from doing it, by the Difficulty of the Ground they occupied, and which they had made ſtronger by all poſſible Care, could not doubt, but that the French Army, thus reinforced, would endeavour immediately to enter upon Action. He would have wiſhed to avoid ſtanding upon the defenſive, but the Superiority of the Enemy, joined with the Advantage of their Poſition, did not allow him either to paſs the Fulde above Caſſel, and ſo to ſeparate himſelf from the Weſer, and from his Subſiſtance, or to riſk the Loſs of all by a hazardous Attack; he reſolved therefore to keep the advantageous Poſt which he had taken near Sanderhauſen, and take Advantage of the leaſt Motion the Enemy might make. In the mean while, the Prince de Soubiſe marched his Army the 9th in the Morning on the Side of Neuenmuhl, leaving all his Tents ſtanding. He made different Motions all that Day, and in the Evening took Poſſeſſion of the Camp near the Waldau, from Caſſel to Oberkausfungen, towards which Place his Right Wing extended. General Oberg, whoſe Army was under Arms, was in Hopes of being attacked: But the Motions of the French were made at a Diſtance, upon Eminences divided by hollow Ways; and as the Superiority of the Prince de Soubiſe enabled him to ſend a large Detachment towards Witzenhauſen, and to get round us by the Road of Munden, which would have been of very dangerous Conſequence, General Oberg's Care was to prevent being turned. He decamped the 10th, at Four in the Morning, and paſſing by the Village of Landwernhagen, intended to encamp behind Lutternberg. The March was unmoleſted, but the French were prepared to follow us; and, inſtead of encamping, General Oberg formed his Troops in Order of Battle. The Right was to the Fulde, the Left to a Thicket upon an Eminence, where five Six-pound Pieces were placed. The Cavalry ſupported the Wings in a third Line. The Village of Lutternberg was behind us, and a ſtrong riſing Ground on the Side of the Village was furniſhed with four Twelve-pound Pieces.

By Seven in the Morning, the Head of the French Army, which had followed us by the Way of Landwernhagen, cannonaded our Troops without much Effect, at the Time they were forming. Immediately afterwards we ſaw a conſiderable Body of Troops file off at a Diſtance from our Left; which Body marching towards Sichelſtein might be able to get Poſſeſſion of an Eminence covered with Wood, and take us in Flank and Rear, or paſs by Nienhagen to Munden; our Hunters were on that Side, and routed them; and as General Oberg had detached Major General Zaſtrow of the Brunſwick Troops, with two Battalions of the ſecond Line, ſuſtained by four Squadrons, the French, whom our People attacked with their Bayonets, were obliged to quit the Wood again, and retire to ſome Diſtance. But they puſhed forward ſtill more Troops, as well Infantry as Cavalry; and having paſſed by Landwernhagen, they poſted their Left towards the Fulde; their Right extended far beyond our Left; and they planted in their Front more than 30 Pieces of Cannon.

General Oberg made every poſſible Diſpoſition for oppoſing the Enemy vigouroufly in every Part. The whole ſecond Line was employed both in reinforcing Major General Zaſtrow with four Battalions and four Squadrons, and in ſupplying two Battalions, ſupported by two Squadrons of Dragoons, which were placed behind a thin Wood lying between our Left and Major General Zaſtrow, through which the Enemy might have come and attacked us; beſides that, that little Body of Troops might fall upon the French Flank, which out-lined our Left.

The Day was ſpent in theſe Diſpoſitions, when, at Four in the Afternoon, the French began a very briſk Cannonading, which however, by Reaſon of the Situation, did but little Execution, and in the ſame Inſtant, they fell, with a ſtrong Body, upon Major General Zaſtrow. Their firſt Line was compoſed of Infantry, which Major General Zaſtrow attacked with the Bayonet and routed; but it was ſupported by a conſiderable Line of Cavalry, which, taking our Infantry in Front and Flank, broke it the Moment that it had repulſed the French Infantry. Our eight Squadrons attacked the Enemy's Cavalry and broke ſome Squadrons of it, but their Number encreaſed, and came upon us from the Wood. The French Infantry which had not been engaged, came on. Ours had been partly broken, the Remainder was obliged to retreat, but did it in good Order. The French then came out almoſt upon the Back of our firſt Line, they placed the Cannon, which they had with them, at the ſame Time that all the reſt of their Army was in Motion towards us. The Moment was Critical; General Oberg, who had conſtantly given his Directions with admirable Compoſure, commanded a Retreat, which was made in excellent Order quite up to the Wood, where the Defile, which leads to Munden, begins. The French, inſtead of puſhing us with their Cavalry, which was ſo greatly Superior, continued firing upon us with their Artillery, which they brought on, very briſkly, under the Conduct of the Duke de Broglio. Some of the Shot falling among our Troops near the Defile, the Horſe threw themſelves into it precipitately. The Artillery and Ammunition Waggons coming down in haſte, broke down, and were overturned. The Battalions filed off: Three or four of them formed themſelves before the Opening of the Defile. Night came on, the Whole paſſed the Defile, marched through Munden, and lay all the Night under Arms, on the other Side of the Weſer, in the little Plain near Ginpen. In our Retreat through the Defile we were followed by the Huſſars only, who were driven back by the Batallion of Buckebourg. When the whole

Army

Army had paſſed Munden by Midnight, we ſaw, in the Woods upon the Eminences, ſome Fires, by which we judged the Enemy, who had purſued us through the Defile, were about three or four Thouſand Men. The Sick and wounded were carried from Munden in the Night; only 150 were left behind, who were not in a Condition to be removed. There remained at Munden but a very ſmall Quantity of Hay and Straw. General Oberg withdrew the Garriſon, and Yeſterday the 11th, at Day break, we marched and encamped here, near Guntersheim, without having our Rear at all moleſted.

We cannot as yet make any certain Eſtimate of our Loſs in wounded and ſlain. It is thought not to be conſiderable, and that it does not exceed the Number of One Thouſand Men. The Regiments of Iſenbourg and Canitz have ſuffered the moſt, and are almoſt ruined. The French had the Advantage of a very great Superiority, for though their Officers, whom we have taken Priſoners, talk of Fifty Thouſand Men, it is certain they, at the loweſt Computation, exceeded Thirty Thouſand, the Saxon Corps having been augmented by a large Detachment under M. de Chevert, and afterwards by the Troops under the Command of Meſſ. de Fitz-James and Chabot.—It appears that their capital Point was to get between us and Munden; for, beſides the unſucceſsful Attempt to do it, which they had made on the 9th of October, they detached on the 10th, even in the Midſt of the Action, a Body of 5 or 6000 Men to this Side of the Fulde, to try the Fords behind us, which we kept guarded.

Head Quarters at Munſter, October 12.

On the 8th Inſtant, the Army under the Command of Prince Ferdinand, marched to Nottelin, in three Columns, where being joined by the two detached Corps of Lieutenant Generals Imhoff and Wutgenau, we encamped, and the next Day marched to this Place. At the ſame Time the Corps, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince and the Duke of Holſtein, marched to Tellight, and Yeſterday advanced towards Warendorp. A few Days ago Lieutenant Colonel Luckner attacked a Party of the Enemy, compoſed of Infantry and the Huſſars of Naſſau Saarbruck, in the Neighbourhood of Melſungen, whom he defeated, and took three Officers and 56 Men Priſoners.

October 14. This Morning the Corps under the Command of the Hereditary Prince, marched from Warendorp to Rheda; and the Prince of Holſtein, with his Corps, is marched to Warendorp, and the Army that was encamped here to Tellight, leaving a Garriſon at Munſter.

Shobdon Court, October 21, 1758.

Whereas a proper Number of Gentlemen qualified to ſerve as Officers in the Militia Forces for the County of Hereford, according to the Direction of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament for the better ordering the Militia Forces, &c. did not offer themſelves at the laſt Meeting, All Perſons qualified and willing to accept Commiſſions, are deſired to meet at the Green Dragon in the City of Hereford, on Thurſday the 2d Day of November next, and deliver their Names in Writing (ſpecifying the Rank in which they are willing to ſerve) to His Majeſty's Lieutenant of the ſaid County, or to ſuch Perſon as he ſhall appoint to receive the ſame. BATEMAN.

Victualling Office, October 16, 1758.

The Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Wedneſday the 15th of November next, exactly at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, they will be ready to treat with ſuch Perſons as may be inclineable to undertake to deliver a Quantity of Iriſh Pork into His Majeſty's Stores at Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Gibraltar. The Conditions of the Contracts may be ſeen by applying to His Majeſty's Poſt Maſter General at Dublin, or the Collector of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms at Cork, or at the Secretary's Office at the Victualling Office, London,

Victualling Office, Oct. 23, 1758.

The Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Wedneſday the 1ſt of November next, exactly at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, they will be ready to treat with ſuch Perſons as may be inclineable to undertake the Victualling ſuch of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels as may touch at Madeira, and be in Want of Proviſions. The Conditions of the Contract may be ſeen at the Secretary's Office at the Victualling Office, London.

Hand in Hand Fire Office.

The Directors give Notice that a General Meeting of the Members of this Society will be held at their Office in Angel Court on Snow Hill, on Friday the 10th Day of November next, at Three in the Afternoon.

N. B. The Election of Directors for the Year enſuing, by Ballotting, will be held at the ſame Place on the three preceding Days, from Nine in the Forenoon to Twelve, and from Three to Six in the Afternoon.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Centaur, who were actually on board at taking the Dange Privateer, in Company with his Majeſty's Sloop the Diſpatch, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of the ſaid Prize, on board at Portſmouth, on Wedneſday the 1ſt Day of November; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled at the French Horn in Crutched Fryers the firſt Thurſday in every Month for three Years to come, after the Ship is paid.

The Officers and Ships Company of his Majeſty's Ship Antelope, Capt. Samuel Hood, Commander, who were on Board at the taking the Jeannette Snow, the 23d of May, 1757, that the Books being made up, they may receive their reſpective Shares any Time after the 28th of October Inſtant, till the Arrival of the Antelope at Portſmouth; and afterwards the firſt Tueſday in every Month for three Years to come, at Meſſrs. Linzee and Rickman's in Portſmouth.

In a few Days will be publiſhed,

Neatly printed in one Volume Octavo,

FORMS of DEVOTION for the Uſe of FAMILIES: With a Preface, recommending the Practice of FAMILY RELIGION.

Printed for W. Johnſton, in Ludgate Street; and R. Griffiths, in Pater Noſter Row.

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 8, 1758.

MY Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, having received authentick Information, that a Dutch Ship named the City of Rotterdam, whereof Warner Pieterſon was Maſter, laden with different Kinds of Merchandize; and alſo with the Baggage, conſiſting of very valuable Effects, of the Marquis de Pignatellij, Miniſter from the Court of Spain to the Court of Denmark, and having likewiſe on Board his Houſehold Steward, Confectioner, and Cook, and alſo the Coachman of the Daniſh Ambaſſador reſiding at Paris; and being bound from Rouen to Rotterdam, was, in the Courſe of her ſaid Voyage, on the 30th Day of June laſt, boarded three ſeveral Times, by the Crews, or Parts of the Crews, of three different Engliſh Ships or Veſſels, pretending to be Privateers; and that ſome of the Crew of one of the ſaid Engliſh Veſſels, (which had two Maſts) went on Board the ſaid Dutch Ship, about Six o'Clock in the Morning of the ſaid Day, and after ſearching her, took and unlawfully carried away with them two Oars, one Boat Hook, and a Dutch Cheeſe: And that